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President Kim Il Sung Visits Mongolia for First Time in 32 Years; New Accord Signed

President Kim Il Sung visited the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) from June 28 through July 1 and the governments of the two countries signed an agreement on establishing the intergovernmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee.

It was his first visit to Mongolia in 32 years.

The agreement was signed in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator on June 30 by Mr. Yun Gi Bok, first vice minister of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee and Mr. M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

President Kim Il Sung who left Pyongyang on June 24 by special train was accompanied by Vice President Li Jong Ok, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, First Vice Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee Yun Gi Bok, Chairman of the External Economic Commission Kim Dal Hyon and Mr. Hyon Jun Guk, a director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Jambyn Batmunkh held a series of talks on June 29 and 30.

President Kim Il Sung said, "Unanimously stressed at the meetings and talks held between us in comradely and friendly atmosphere was the need to consolidate friendship and solidarity, expand and develop economic and technological cooperation and exchange between the two countries and further strengthen the common struggle for defense of peace in Asia and the rest of the world against imperialism." (From his message of thanks to Mr. Batmunkh sent on July 2, crossing the Mongolian borderline)

On the evening of June 29, Chairman Batmunkh hosted a banquet in honour of the Korean leader.

In his banquet speech, the Mongolian leader said that the friendly relations between the two countries are developing in all fields "in conformity with the articles of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" signed in 1986 when he visited the DPRK.

Pointing out that the friendship between the Korean and Mongolian peoples has long historical roots, the DPRK President said, " Our two peoples are still fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism in Asia and for the common cause for peace and socialism."

The following day, both leaders also made speeches at a Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally. (See page 2)

At the rally, the Korean leader said that socialism can only be built successfully when a peaceful climate free from war is ensured.

He expressed his view that the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow was "one step forward towards easing the international tension" in his speech. "If the Soviet-U.S. summit talks proceed successfully, it will also have a positive influence on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question," he said.

However, he charged the United States with making the situation on the Korean Peninsula "extremely tense" by continuing to build up nuclear arms particularly in the Asian Pacific regions.

He accused Washington also of accelerating the rearming of Japanese militarism and strengthening the military tie-ups between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

He called on the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving people in the world to make joint efforts to check these moves.

The DPRK President urged the United States and south Korea to have negotiations aimed at concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea.

He also stressed the need to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Chairman Batmunkh said at the June 30 rally that the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains tense and the southern half of Korea has turned into a nuclear base and a source of political and military confrontation to threaten the security in the Far East and the Asian continent.

He supported a series of proposals made by Pyongyang for the country's reunification and for establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

On the second day of his official goodwill visit to Mongolia, the DPRK President was awarded the "Suh Baatar Order" of the MPR, the highest order of the country.

President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Jambyn Batmunkh at an awarding ceremony. The DPRK President was awarded the "Suh Baatar Order" of the MPR, highest order of Mongolia. (KCNA Radiophoto)

At an awarding ceremony, the Mongolian leader said that the order shows not only sincere and high appreciation of the Mongolian people about the feats of President Kim Il Sung but also a token of "our firm solidarity with the Korean people."

Describing the Korean leader as "one of the veteran figures of the international communist movement and the outstanding leader of the Korean people," the Mongolian leader said that the DPRK President is respected by the Mongolian people as a "staunch fighter and an ardent revolutionary against imperialism and for national liberation and independence, and social progress and peace and solidarity among peoples."

(Continued on page 4)

Premier Li Gun Mo Visits Iran

The DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran signed an accord in Teheran on June 24.

It was signed by Premier Li Gun Mo and Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi.

The accord said that the two sides agreed to expand cooperative relations in trade, economy and technology on the principle of equality and mutual interests and cooperate with each other in international organizations and the non-aligned movement.

In the accord the two countries denounced the "ever undisguised aggressive and interventionists maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in different parts of the world including the Korean Peninsula and Persian Gulf."

Premier Li visited Iran at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart Mir Hussein Musavi.

He held talks with Mr. Musavi on June 20 and 23.

According to the KCNA, views were exchanged at the talks on the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of other issues of common concern.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere, it said.

SR-71s Intrude into DPRK 30 Times

The U.S. infiltrated an "SR-71" spy plane deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of Korea, letting it fly up to the air above the sea off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province for espionage from 08:06 to 08:13 on June 30. Such aerial espionage committed by the U.S. during the first half of this year amounted to 30 cases.

N-S Joint Conf. Supported By Foreign Govts.

The proposals for a north-south joint conference and for bilateral or multilateral contact and talks for reunification made by the DPRK President have been supported by many countries.

Supporting all reasonable peace proposals put forward by the DPRK, the Czechoslovak leader, Milos Jakes, said that realization of the proposals would contribute to the improvement of the situation not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in Asia and Pacific regions as a whole and peace and security in the regions, the KCNA reported on July 1.

The KCNA cited the following as supporters for the DPRK's proposals:

Hafez al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic;

Haidar abu Baker Al-Attas, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the MPLA–Workers' Party and the President of the People's Republic of Angola;

Lansana Conte, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Other supporters include General Secretary Erich Honecker of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Benin President Mathieu Kerekou, Malagasy President Didier Ratsirake, Austrian President Kurt Waldheim.

Burkina Faso, Libya, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan also supported the proposals.

Peaceful Climate Essential for Successful Building of Socialism

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Socialism can only be built successfully when a peaceful climate free from war is ensured.

Socialism is the bulwark of peace, and the socialist countries are always standing in the forefront of the struggle for peace.

Recently the phase of detente is gradually being opened in the international relations thanks to the struggle and efforts of the socialist nations and other peace-loving people throughout the world. However, the international situation is still tense and complicated.

While talking about "peace", the imperialists are still clinging to the policy of strength, stepping up a nuclear arms race, and are continuing to pursue the policy of aggression and war in order to oppose the socialist countries and plunder the developing countries.

The United States is making the situation on the Korean Peninsula extremely tense by continuing to build up nuclear arms particularly in the Asian and Pacific regions, accelerating the rearming of Japanese militarism and strengthening the military tie-ups between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

The prevailing situation requires that the peoples of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving people throughout the world make joint efforts to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and safeguard peace and security.

The Mongolian party and government oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and are striving to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the Asian and Pacific regions and convert them into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation.

We highly appreciate and support the consistent peace-loving efforts of the Mongolian party and government.

Our party and the government of our Republic, which are on the outpost in direct confrontation with imperialism, are striving to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula, to ensure peace and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to ease the tension in Korea and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country, it is essential for the parties concerned to take the road of dialogues and negotiations, not confrontation and war, and thus conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. We have long kept the door of dialogues with the United States open and are working hard to effect dialogues with the south Korean authorities and the representatives of all political parties, groups and the people in all walks of life in south Korea.

Today the broad sections of the people in south Korea including youths and students are all out in a valiant struggle for anti-U.S. independence, for democracy against fascism and for national reunification because they have clearly understood from their long life experience that the source of all their misfortunes and sufferings lies in the U.S. occupation of south Korea and its colonial enslavement policy and that the main obstructor of national reunification is none other than the United States. This struggle is shaking U.S. colonial rule to its very foundation. The struggle of the south Korean people is a liberation struggle to win their national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle to acquire democratic rights and achieve national reunification.

All the people in the north and the south of Korea will fight with joint efforts on the basis of one common ideal, the ideal of national reconciliation and great unity, so that they will pull down the barrier of division and achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

The recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow reached an agreement on a series of issues concerning the promotion of nuclear disarmament and the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. We recognize it as one step forward towards easing the international tension and welcome it.

If the Soviet-U.S. summit talks proceed successfully, it will also have a positive influence on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In order to safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world against a new world war, a thermonuclear war, the Korean people will continue to struggle resolutely in solid unity with the peoples of the socialist countires, nonaligned countries and all the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The peoples of Korea and Mongolia are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have long struggled together to achieve their common goal and ideal.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the communists and peoples of our two countries have always supported and cooperated closely with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for building socialism.

The Mongolian people gave active support and encouragement to our people during the days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the years of postwar reconstruction, and still now they are extending firm solidarity with our people in their struggle for solialist construction and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The activities during the month of support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification now being conducted in Mongolia are one more clear manifestation of the positive solidarity of the Mongolian people with the Korean people.

The Korean people are grateful for the support and encouragement of the Mongolian people, always keeping it in memory.

This year we will greet the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Mongolia. The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples have been strengthened as unbreakable ties and are developing with each passing day, thanks to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries concluded in 1986.

At the current meetings and talks the leaders of the two countries have unanimously emphasized the need to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia wider and to the full. The two countries have agreed to set up a committee for economic, scientific and technological consultation and expand and develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation in many fields. This will contribute to accelerating the construction of the socialist economy and to improving the material and cultural well-being of the people in our two countries.

We are very much satisfied that on this occasion we have deepened our intimacy with our close friend, Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh, and other Mongolian party and government leaders and that our visit to our country has produced excellent results.

S. Korea Nuclear Base & Source of Pol., Mil. Confrontation Threatening Asia-Pacific Region

Speech of Gen. Secy. Jambyn Batmunkh

Here are excerpts from the speeches of President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Jambyn Batmunkh of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic made at the Mongolia-Korea friendship mass rally held in Ulan Bator on June 30:

Today we note with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples are expanding in scope and developing, covering many fields of social life.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries which was signed in Pyongyang with Comrade Kim Il Sung is playing an important role in tightening the internationalist bonds between the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

This treaty opened a new era in the relations between our two countries and serves as a solid foundation for further expanding and developing these relations in the future.

The thirtieth monthly activity for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country has been organized in our country today.

In this month our working people is eloquently demonstrating once again that they are solidly united with the Korean people by fraternal bonds.

Various functions are taking place within the framework of this month to propagandize the achievements of the DPRK in socialist construction and its peace-loving foreign policy and to expose the hostile acts of the imperialist forces against people's Korea.

We think your visit to our country this time is of weighty significance in deepening and developing the solid fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean peoples, strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia.

We had a wide-range exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il Sung on matters of the relations between our two countries and the international relations.

I note with satisfaction that the appraisals made by us at the conversations and talks of the present state of the relationship between the two countries and its prospects and the policies to be adhered to thereupon are fully identical.

The signing today of an agreement between the governments of the MPR and the DPRK on the establishment of a committee for economic, scientific and technological consultation is a concrete step for expanding and developing the relations of cooperation between our two countries.

It is one of the basic orientations of the external policy of our party and state to invariably strengthen and develop in the future, too, the friendly relations with the DPRK and other socialist countries.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people many more successes in the carrying out of the tasks for developing in depth the socialist construction of the country set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in their endeavours to significantly celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The DPRK, as a socialist country situated on the Asian Continent and a full-fledged member nation of the nonaligned movement, is following an active foreign policy, and its authority and position are being heightened in the international arena.

Today the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains tense and the southern half of Korea has turned into a nuclear base and a source of political and military confrontation to threaten the security in the Far East and the Asian Continent.

In this region threat by strength is increasing and "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres involving hundreds of thousands of troops are repeated every year. This is rendering the situation on the Korean Peninsula more strained. Our party and people fully support the constructive proposals put forward and initiatives taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung to terminate the division of Korea, reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way, hold dialogue between the north and the south and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The energetic activities conducted by the Korean comrades with initiative on their part to ease the tension and promote national reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula are part of the efforts made by the solialist countries to eradicate the root cause of the tension, hold broad political dialogue among nations, establish and develop good-neighbourly relations; They are a factor conducive to guaranteeing peace and security in the Asian Contient and the rest of the world.

The conversations and talks we had with Comrade Kim Il Sung proved once again that the MPR and the DPRK adhere to the same stand in the major international matters.

A series of realistic results in the ongoing Soviet-U.S. dialogue and arms reduction cleary show that affirmative changes are taking place in the overall world situation today and that to broadly introduce new political mode of thinking into the international relations is the only just way of solving important questions at present.

It is one of the key points in the world politics to guarantee security in the Asia-Pacific region, deepen trust among nations in the region and develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

Various countries in the Asia-Pacific region have put forward important proposals for peace and security in the region.

We support these proposals, regarding them as important contributions to guaranteeing security in the region by joint efforts.

We consider it also important to strengthen mutual cooperation among progressive political parties and organisations of movement in the region including communist and workers' parties.

Our working people are exerting themselves with full confidence to creatively implement the decisions of the 19th congress of the MPRP and the third and fourth plenary meetings of the party central committee and have made no small achievements in fulfilling the tasks of the eighth Five-Year Plan.

40 Years' Course Traversed by DPRK (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,388 issue)

Socialist Rural Theses

President Kim Il Sung made public the classical work, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964 at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee during the period of the Seven-Year Plan and energetically guided the development of agriculture.

The theses were based on his profound understanding of the rural question proceeding from his Juche stand and on a wealth of practical experience gained in solving the rural question in the DPRK.

The theses explained the necessity of carrying out technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and clarified the basic principles and specific means of eliminating the difference between town and country and class distinctions between workers and peasants and ultimately solving the rural question, and unfolded a bright prospect for the building of an affluent and civilized socialist countryside.

The whole country was crisscrossed with a network of irrigation facilities and a complete system of irrigation was set up to guarantee high and stable harvests.

In 1969 the task of electrification of the countryside was carried out successfully and giant strides were made in both mechanization and chemicalization.

In conformity with the policy set forth in the theses the agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished in a period of three years (1964-1966) so that the peasants were freed once and for all from the burden of taxes.

Capital and housing construction was carried out on a large scale in rural areas with government funds.

Even in a period of ten years since the publication of the rural theses, modern houses were built at state expense for more than 560,000 families in the countryside.

Economic Construction Coupled With Defence Build-Up

The Seven-Year Plan had to be extended for 3 years, because the U.S. made provocations against the DPRK, taking advantage of the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba.

In this situation, President Kim Il Sung proposed a new strategic line of carrying out economic construction simultaneously with the building up of defences at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee in December 1962.

According to his line, the tasks of socialist construction were reorganized completely to strengthen the nation's defence capabilities, and the Seven-Year Plan was extended for three years.

But it was not easy to carry out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

In June 1967, the President visited the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant and urged the workers to become torchbearers in carrying out the new strategic line.

As a result, while a large amounts of funds, manpower and materials had to be spent on the building of defences, the country's gross industrial output value increased 17 percent in 1967 over the previous year and, in spite of the greatest flood damage that had ever visited this country, grain production recorded a 16 percent increase.

Socialist Industrialization

The Seven-Year Plan (extended for three years) put forward at the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in September 1961, aimed at developing the DPRK into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture on the basis of the task of building the foundations of socialism, completed during the Five-Year Plan (1956-61).

The Korean people successfully fulfilled the Seven-Year Plan in 1970 by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the historic task of socialist industrialization was carried out splendidly.

During the Seven-Year Plan, industrial output increased at a rapid pace of 12.8 percent on an annual average.

During the period of industrialization (1957-1970) it grew 19.1 percent a year on an average.

Thus the gross industrial output value in 1970 was 11.6 times that in 1956—the output of the means of production was 13.3 times higher and that of consumer goods 9.3 times higher than that in 1956.

Thus, in the sphere of heavy industry, the machine-building industry developed by leaps and bounds and was capable of making 6,000-ton presses, heavy-duty trucks, large tractors, large excavators, large bulldozers, electric and diesel engines, large ships and large-sized machines as well as precision machines.

It was also in a position to produce not only individual machine units and pieces of equipment but also complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern plants.

As industry developed and expanded rapidly, its share in the total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 34 percent in 1956 to 74 percent in 1969.

The share of industry in national income from industrial and agricultural production increased from 25 to 65 percent in the same period.

At the Fifth Congress of the WPK held in November 1970 President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Our greatest achievement in socialist construction during the period under review is that the country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of our splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization."

Thus, in spite of a strained internal and external situation, after the brilliant fulfilment of the task of socialist industrialization, the DPRK, formerly a colonial agrarian state far removed from modern technological civilization, turned into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

(To be continued)

A farm village changing in a cultural way.

100,000 Pyongyangites March, Chanting Slogans Against U.S. Imperialism

A Pyongyang demonstration was held on June 25 on the occasion of "June 25, Day of the Struggle against U.S. Imperialism"

A Pyongyang mass rally and demonstration took place on June 25 at the Kim Il Sung Square with the attendance of over 100,000 people on the occasion of "June 25, Day of the Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

The rally was attended by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president; Kye Ung Tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other senior officials.

Kang Hui Won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech at the rally.

He said:

Though 35 years have passed since the U.S. imperialists bent the knee before the Korean people and signed the Korean Armistice Agreement, the danger of another war is increasing with each passing day on the Korean Peninsula owing to the U.S. imperialists' belligerent move.

The present U.S. ruling quarters are continuously shipping various means of nuclear delivery including missiles into south Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have already been deployed and thus converted it into a nuclear arsenal biggest in the Far East, a hotbed of a nuclear war most dangerous in the world.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we strongly demand that the United States withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and lethal equipment including nuclear weapons.

The rally was followed by a mammoth mass demonstration.

More than 100,000 people of all strata in the capital marched through the main thoroughfares of the city, loudly chanting slogans in denunciation of the new war provocation moves and military fascistization of the U.S. imperialists and Roh Tae Woo clique and their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national division.

Meanwhile, on June 24, mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Pyongsong, Wonsan and Kaesong and on June 25 were held in Chongjin, Haeju and Kanggye cities and Kim Jong Suk County of Ryanggang Province, Kimhwa County of Kangwon Province and Panmun County of Kaesong Municipality.

Wide-Ranging Negotiations Needed for Reunification (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Negative Attitude by Seoul toward N-S Dialogue

Pyongyang's insistence on a wide-ranging negotiation involving not only the authorities but also representatives from all walks of life in north and south Korea is partly based on the lesson it learned over the past year or so.

On Jan. 9, 1987, the DPRK sent a telephone message to send the south Korean prime minister and the defence minister letters proposing north-south high-level political and military talks. Seoul refused to recieve them.

Pyongyang tried to convey the second letter to the south Korean side on Jan. 28. Seoul ignored it at first. But they received the second letter later.

On Feb. 14, two weeks after they received the letter, the south Koreans sent a reply, counterproposing talks on water resources and a resumption of past dialogues.

Then, Pyongyang made a new proposal to open north-south high-level political and military talks while resuming the suspended dialogues and discuss the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station which, Seoul alleged, "posed a threat to south Korea" at north-south high-level talks.

The south Korean authorities rejected the offer in their reply letter dated Mar. 17, putting up "talks on water resources" as a precondition for all dialogues." They proposed a premiers' meeting.

Pyongyang made a compromise by agreeing to Seoul's proposal for the premiers' talks and sent a letter to Seoul, proposing the holding of preliminary talks to precede the premiers' meeting.

Through their reply letter dated Apr. 10, the south Koreans again refused to hold a premiers' meeting, putting up the so-called "talks on water resources" as a prerequisite to all talks.

The negative attitude taken by the south Korean authorities made Pyongyang suspicious about their actual intentions to seriously engage in north-south dialogue which would produce fruitful results.

It seems that the DPRK has concluded that talks between the authorities alone will bring about no substantial gains.

Roh Gov. Called "Dependent and Unpopular Mil. Dictatorship"

Pyongyang's position on the north-south dialogue for reunification is that if the north and the south have a dialogue to solve the reunification question, such a broad arena of negotiation as a joint conference attended not only by the authorities but also by the representatives of all parties, all groups and people from all walks of life should be chosen.

In his first reference to the Roh Tae Woo government, President Kim Il Sung called it "a dependent and unpopular military dictatorship."

The idea of a north-south joint conference reflected the view that the reunification question that is closely related to the lot of the entire nation cannot be solved satisfactorily if it is discussed by any particular parties or authorities alone.

The reunification question should be negotiated in a democratic way in accordance with the will of all the Korean people.

"Worse still, if we discuss this issue only with the south Korean authorities which are not being supported by the people, it will mean ignoring the will of the south Korean people," the DPRK President stressed in his May 27 speech.

Neither government, in the north or in the south, should monopolize the discourse and dialogue for reunification. Participation of the masses of the people in the reunification process is essential because the issue is related to the interests of the whole nation.

Therefore, Pyongyang holds that a north-south joint conference to be attended by the authorities, representatives of the political parties and organizations and persons of all strata in north and south Korea is a desirable approach to unification discussions, representing the will of the entire nation.

Seoul Insists on Single Channel for Contacts with N. Korea

The DPRK wants a wide-ranging negotiation involving the representatives from all walks of life of north and south Korea while Seoul seeks talks between the authorities alone.

Though Seoul has said recently that it will open debate on the reunification issue, the decision, many observers say, seems to be aimed at defusing public opinion. "Unless the government revises or abolishes such an evil law as the National Security Law, no free discussion will be possible," they say.

The south Korean government on June 2 said that it will liberalize public debate on the reunification issue but emphasized that it should remain the "sole channel" for communication or contact with north Korea.

Culture and Information Minister Chung Han Mo said in a statement that debate on reunification must be conducted on the basis of "the constitutional order" and within the framework of "the existing laws."

He stressed that it is necessary for the government "to function as the single channel for making proposals to north Korea or having contacts with it."

His statement indicated that the government will continue to monopolize the reunification issue.

Successive south Korean governments have banned free discussion on reunification, often imprisoning those who have challenged them on this issue.

A typical incident took place in late 1983. The story went like this: In December 1983, south Korean professors Kang Nam Gil and Li Yong Hi along with Rev. Cho Seung Hyuk were taken into custody by police. The charge was that they were involved with a research project sponsored by the Christian Institute for the Study of Justice and Development regarding the presentation of the issue of Korean reunification in government textbooks. They were arrested on Jan. 10, 1984 in violation of the National Security Law. They viewed Seoul's reunification policy as a scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and the proposal for a north-south confederation made by Pyongyang as "a reasonable approach to reunification." Although they were released in Fubruary 1984, with suspension of prosecution for two years, one of the conditions for their release was that they had to appear on television to admit their "mistakes" and promise not to discuss Korean reunification.

Seoul National University students who proposed a north-south student exchange in late March this year were placed on a wanted list. The government branded their action (the proposal) as a violation of the National Security Law.

South Korean governments have monopolized the reunification issue and information about north-south dialogues. They have never made public the full text of any proposal made by the DPRK concerning reunification. South Korean officials still say that north Korea's reunification policy is "to communize the whole peninsula."

[The DPRK proposed in October 1980 the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a unified Korean state in which the existing social and economic systems of both sectors would remain as they are now. Pyongyang said that it will never impose its ideas and a socialist system on south Korea. Last year Secretary Hwang Jang Yop was quoted by American journalist Selig Harrison as saying that the proposed confederation is no longer a transitional phase but the "final stage" of unification. (Far Eastern Economic Review, Dec. 3, 1987)]

"The south Korean government's pledge to allow for free public debate on reunification did not come voluntarily. The decision aims at defusing public opinion. Why does the government insist on a single channel for contacts with the north? This is because they fear that contacts through various channels will significantly heighten the people's desire for reunification," commented a seasoned observer.

He said that Seoul spread disinformation about "secret contact" between Seoul and Pyongyang in an attempt to give the impression that the government is doing something about improving relations with Pyongyang.

"It aimed at pacifying students and other democratic forces demanding north-south contact and the joint sponsorship of the Seoul Olympics."

Though Roh Tae Woo on June 8 pledged to allow a north-south student exchange, bowing to students' demands, two days after his statement he crushed students' sttempt to march to Panmunjom for talks with north Korean students in the harshest crackdown since he came to power in February.

"There is no reason for him to block the planned student meeting at Panmunjom if he supports north-south student exchange. Many students question his sincerity about the government-led north-south student exchange," the observer said.

When Seoul tried to convey a letter proposing high-level talks in early June, Pyongyang refused it at first. It criticized Seoul for ignoring its past overtures this year. Premier Li Gun Mo June 2 told his south Korean counterpart Lee Hun Jae "to make a formal reply to our two letters containing the proposal for a north-south joint conference," and convey the two letters of reply of north Korean students to their south Korean counterparts "before sending a letter to us." [Seoul has never made any reply to the proposal for a north-south joint conference and it refused to even receive letters of reply from north Korean students to their south Korean counterparts on two occasions this year.]

However, four days later, Pyongyang said that it is willing to respond to the proposal for cabinet-level talks made by Seoul though with reservations.

The preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south joint conference said in a June 6 statement that it was willing to consider the proposal "as part of the preparations for a north-south joint conference."

A quick change on the part of Pyongyang reflected its seriousness about a wide-ranging negotiation and its desire to break the deadlock in north-south relations.

Pyongyang is likely to make efforts for bilateral or multilateral contacts and for the convocation of a north-south joint conference. Seoul will continue to call for talks between the authorities, insisting on a single channel for contact with north Korea. Results: Seoul's reluctance in allowing students and other democratic forces to contact north Koreans will lead to turmoil that could increase to levels reached in June 1987, endangering a successful holding of the Olympic Games. **(End)**

(Continued from page 1)

During his stay in Mongolia, President Kim Il Sung inspected the Ulan Bator Knitted-goods Factory No. 2 and the National Central Museum on June 29.

He, together with members of the delegation, visited also the Shepherd Village of the Milch Cow Workteam of the Partisan State Farm on the outskirts of Ulan Bator on July 1.

The DPRK President accompanied by the Mongolian leader on July 1 inspected the School Children's Palace.

The DPRK President received an honorary member of the Mongolian pioneers at a ceremony.

He left the palace with the following words:

"The registration of me as a honorary member of the Mongolian pioneers is a manifestation of the desire to strengthen and develop the friendship between the peoples and children of Korea and Mongolia generation after generation.

"The school children are the honourable successors to the revolution equipped with knowledge, a good moral character and study physique, who represent the future of socialist Mongolia.

"May you be firmly prepared as dependable reserves for socialist construction."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, who was accompanying President Kim Il Sung on an official goodwill visit to the MPR, met with Mongolian Foreign Minister TS. Gombosuren on June 30.

The two foreign ministers laid stress on the significance of the official goodwill visit of the Korean leader to Mongolia and pointed to the need to develop the relations between Korea and Mongolia in the spirit agreed upon between the two heads of state during the visit.

N. Korean Students Take Steps to Promote Student Exchange

A review of the undertakings for the June 10 north-south student talks was made, measures for the realization of August 15 north-south student talks discussed and a relevant decision adopted at the third meeting of the preparatory committee of the north side for north-south student talks held in Pyongyang on June 27.

The meeting expressed full support for the 10 million signature campaign for Olympic co-hosting, an appeal of south Korean students, and decided to form a north side's committee to struggle for joint Olympics with student representatives in the northern half of Korea, in response to the call of south Korean students.

It decided to organize a grand across-the-country march squad made up of representatives of students from different universities and colleges all over the country for successfully ensuring the August 8-14 grand across-the-country march and form a sports delegation of students of the north side to a sports meet of students in the north and the south.

Considering that it is necessary to notify the student delegation of the south side of matters in detail arising in the grand across-the-country march and August 15 north-south student talks at the earliest possible date, the meeting authorized the student delegation of the north side to send a letter concerning this.

The meeting expressed the belief that a historic meeting of north-south students at Panmunjom would be realised without fail on August 15, the significant 43rd anniversary of the liberation of the country.

Religionists Plan Pan-National Peace March

South Korea's religious organizations, including Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist groups, plan to jointly hold a "pan-national peace march" to pray for the reunification of the country on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of announcement of the July 4 (1972) North-South Joint Statement.

A total of 39 religious organizations are supposed to participate in the grand peace march: 16 Protestant bodies including the south Korean Young Christian Council; 13 Catholic groups such as the Catholic Farmers' Association; and 10 Buddhist associations including the National Buddhist Association to Realize Paradise.

The commemorative event is to be held under the banner of "independence, peace and the great national unity" which they say should be the basis of the national reunification.

Before the planned July 4 peace march, these religious organizations plan to hold public meetings on the themes "Master of the Reunification Movement" and to push forward the movement to arouse public opinions.

They also plan to have a joint prayer meeting for July 2 in Seoul for the reunification.

Grand peace marches are planned for July 3 in ten major cities throughout south Korea including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon and Chonju in a peaceful atmosphere.

A mass rally is planned on July 4 in Seoul which will be followed by a motorcade march to the Imjingak, the northern end to which civilians are allowed to go.

A praying meeting is also planned there for national reunification.

Apart from these commemorative event, routine activities are being energetically conducted now on various levels and ways.

Such efforts include "peace seminars of youths" which were started in major cities across south Korea and were held for five times from June 21 to July 5.

The reunification movement among the religionists has gained momentum since a "declaration of south Korean Christian churches on national reunification and peace" was issued on Feb. 29 by the (Protestant) south Korean National Christian Council.

Meanwhile, the Catholics opened in April the Pontifical Research Institute for Reunification.

Referring to the purposes of the institute, president Kim Song Tae said: "We will make every effort to show people a direction of national reconciliation on the basis of our reunification methodology; to overcome every factor which hampers national concord in churches; and to help heighten interest in the reunification question among the believers.

As for the Buddhist circles, a preparatory committee to promote the co-hosting of the Olympiad (by south and north Korea) was formed last December.

Recently they sent an open letter to the DPRK Buddhist Federation to propose a joint prayer meeting by south and north Korean Buddhists for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Economic Performance Downs As Labor Disputes Hit S. Korea

The south Korean economy has been seriously hit by a series of labor disputes and the continued appreciation of the won, according to analysts in Seoul.

Economic planning minister Rah Woong Bae conferred with the finance, trade, industry, labor and justice ministers in mid-June for an "urgent study of the rapid atrophy of the economic activities."

The question of quickly settling a rush of labor disputes was also discussed as industrial unrest was hitting economy seriously.

Lost production in the manufacturing sector cost south Korea 2.758 billion dollars in the April-June quarter, while lost exports amounted to 650 million dollars, according to an official figure.

The manufacturing sector operated during the first quarter at 83.4 percent of capacity, but as strikes spread in April after a long, cold winter of "hibernation" that figure dropped to 76.8 percent, the south Korean authorities said.

Rush of Labor Disputes

Labor disputes rose from 224 early this year to 910 as of June 10.

Strikes which hit south Korea last year in the wake of the people's demand of democratic reforms were settled in four to five days on the average.

But this year, management has been firmer, refusing to accept wage demands running as high as 30 percent in some cases from workers demanding a larger share of the "prosperity pie."

An important automobile transmission manufacture, Tong-Il, employing 5,400 workers, had been shut down for 76 days as of June 19.

On June 1, south Korea's largest automaker, Hyundai, closed its Ulsan plant, refusing to accept pay raise demand by workers.

Some 1,000 workers of Asia Auto in Kwangju staged a walkout on June 23 to push their demands including a higher pay and the reinstatement of the workers who had been dismissed for demanding a wage hike.

Labor disputes spread to foreign firms including Mitsui and Co.'s trading branch in Seoul as more 80 Korean employees went on a strike on June 20.

In the transportation sector, Seoul subway trade union, for the first time carried out a total strike for hours on June 17.

Taxi drivers in the western port city of Inchon went on a strike on June 23 in the wake of the strike on June 17 of 2,200 drivers from 77 companies in Kwangju.

Meanwhile, the continued rise of the south Korean currency won against the dollar has now reached a point where companies geared to export are feeling the pinch as competitive margins are squeezed.

Under pressure from Washington to reduce the trade surplus, the south Korean government has let the won rise 8.7 percent so far this year.

Nearly 20,000 workers at south Korea's largest carmaker, Hyundai Motor Company, demonstrate on May 30 outside their plant to back demands for higher pay. The workers walked off assembly lines in the southeastern city of Ulsan and began a strike on May 30. (Reuter)

Combat Policeman Issues "Declaration of Conscience"

Rah Jae Hwan, a combat police corps man belonging to the mobile unit of the Seoul police bureau deserted the unit on June 25 to issue a "declaration of conscience", in which he said "I will no longer serve the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American fascist regime".

The declaration was made public at the office of the human rights committee of the south Korean Council of Christian Churches.

The declaration called for an increased democratic debate on reunification.

He said, "The United States has blocked the reunification of the Korean Peninsula over the last four decades since the liberation" and stated that he has left the unit to take part in the struggle for promoting peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Pointing out that murderous physical punishments continue in the combat police corps at present, he demanded that "the combat police system which has served the military regime be disbanded."

Before his enrolment in police in April, he had been chief of the academic section of the General Student Council of Pusan National University.

Brief News From Seoul

Letter to S. Korean Students Carried in Wallpapers

A letter to the south Korean students from their north Korean counterpart was carried by wallpapers put up at Yonsei and Hong-Ik universities in Seoul on June 23.

The wallpapers appeared in front of the library of Yonsei University and the student hall of Hong-Ik University respectively under the headline "Letter to the south Korean students."

The letter expressed active support for the righteous patriotic struggle of the south Korean students for national reunification and contained an earnest appeal for a meeting of students in the north and the south at Panmunjom on August 15, saying "June 10 was a historical day unforgettable to us."

It was addressed in the name of the national joint meeting of students supporting and encouraging the patriotic struggle of south Korean students.

On April 19 and June 17, large wallpapers entitled "Open letter to the students of Kim Il Sung University" and "We can never be two" were respectively pasted up on the bulletin board of the main building of Kyung Nam University in Masan.

Dissident Organization Turns Down DJP's Request For Debates

Paek Ki Wan, Kye Hun Je and 20-odd representatives from more than 10 dissident organizations made public a statement on June 27 to accuse the Roh regime of arresting Rhee Bu Yong, chairman of the Seoul Struggle Federation for Democracy and to demand his immediate release.

In the statement they also demanded release of all prisoners of conscience and abolition of the "National Security Law" and the law on assembly and demonstration.

10 Dissident Orgs. Demand Total Release of Pol. Prisoners

Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, and Rev. Park Hyong Gyu flatly turned down on June 27 the request of the ruling Democratic Justice Party for participation in debates on the reunification issues, condemning the debates as "hypocritical".

At a press conference held in the office of the Christian Church Council, they issued a statement in which they said: "There are fears that the present regime will abuse debates on reunification issues.

"The lifting of the steps to detain and put on the wanted list people of conscience and those involved in the June 10 student talks should be the precondition for any debates on reunification," it said.

"Rhee Bu Yong, chairman of the Seoul Struggle Federation for Democracy was detained, a meeting at Myongdong was blockaded and combat police squads broke into the Saemunam Church," the statement said and continued "In view of such crackdowns, the debates will be nothing but a deception."

Korean War Remembered (3)

NOTE: "Korean War Remembered", an article now being carried on the occasion of the "June 25-July 27 Months of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle" will be published in four additional installments under the subtitles: Modernization of Washington-led "ROK" Army; Prelude to War; Full-Scale Preparations for Korean War; Skirmishes along 38th Parallel; Plan for a Korean War Postponed; S. Korean Society Fascistized; War Preparations in U.S. & Japan; Provocation of Aggressive Korean War; Dulles' Inspection Tour of 38th Parallel; and U.S. Ignited Korean War.

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

(Continued from the previous issue)

As a special envoy of President Truman, Wedmyer made on-the-spot inspections in China and south Korea.

In his report he insisted that "the stationing of the U.S. army forces in Korea should be continued," "military aid be offered to south Korea," "weapons and equipments be furnished without letup to the Korean national police and Korean coastal guards". ("Relations between the United States and China" by U.S. State Department, p. 733)

In October 1947 the Seoul-Pusan Highway was reconstructed and the Seoul-Inchon Road expanded for military purposes.

The Washington authorities fortified the areas along the River Rimjin between Seoul and Kaesong. Air bases were newly built or expanded on a large scale in major places in south Korea including Mosulpo, Cheju Island, Kimpo, Suwon, Osan, Kwangju and Taegu.

Their naval bases were built in vital parts of south Korea including Pohang, Pusan, Ryosu and Chinhae.

Speeding up these preparations, the United States formed on Jan. 15, 1946, the south Korean national defense forces composed of armed forces of eight regiments and set up on Feb. 7 of the same year, the general headquarters of national defense force. U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Marshall was the first commander-in-chief.

The naval and air forces were also formed.

The Coast Defense Corps and Army Air Force were set up on Nov. 10, 1945 and Apr. 1, 1948 respectively under the command of U.S. Military Government.

Mr. H.D. Meyer, in his book, wrote: "Virtually, the war made by Wall Street against the Korean people began in September 1945, almost at the time when its generals set foot on south Korea."

Founding of "ROK" Gov't

After the announcement of the "Truman doctrine", the aggressive policy of the United States was markedly changed.

It found itself scheming to fabricate a separate puppet government in south Korea.

The Washington authorities, from the beginning, had no intention of implementing the Declaration of the Cairo Conference which called for "making Korea a free independent country."

They had long been consistently interested in putting the Korean Peninsula under mandatory rule of the Big Powers.

In February 1945, at the Soviet-U.S. British Conference in Yalta, U.S. President Roosevelt declared that for Korea to become a free independent country, a preparatory period extending for some 40 years would be needed as in case with the Philippines.

Roosevelt made a proposal of mandatory rule by the three countries – the Soviet Union, the Republic of China and the United States of America in February 1945 while Washington's acting secretary of state Grew made the same proposal of mandatory rule by the same four countries plus Britain.

Washington's scheme to establish a separate government in south Korea came into the open after the failure of its aggressive attempt at the Moscow Three Ministers' Conference in December 1945.

According to a New York Times report dated on Apr. 12, 1947, Commander of the U.S. Army in south Korea Hodges said "Although the U.S. expressed that it had no intention at all to take a unilateral measure for the establishment of a separate government in south Korea, the authorities on the spot today will continue the work of accelerating the Koreanization of the military government by letting the Koreans make preparations for self-government. All the authority and responsibility are in the hands of the parliament and they will increase gradually."

His remark constituted a basis for forming a separate government in south Korea.

The United States on Feb. 15, 1946, cooked up the south Korean "Democratic Assembly" with Syngman Rhee as its chairman, and Legislature Assembly on Dec. 2, 1946, and, on June 3, 1947 renamed it the "South Korean Interim Government."

An AP reported "The U.S. occupation authorities began to show the move to establish a virtual 'Korean government' in the area under the occupation of the U.S. troops." (The Japan Times, Apr. 7, 1946)

The White House realized its plan to found a separate Korean government by breaking up the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commission.

The reason why the Washington rulers unilaterally wrecked the Joint Commission was closely connected with the fact that the U.S. authorities did not want the emergence of a unified, democratic, independent and sovereign state in Korea.

In order to hold a "free election" in south Korea on May 10, 1948, the Washington authorities mobilized battleships and planes, dispatched large heavily-armed troops to all parts of south Korea.

Despite the death-defying nationwide struggles of the south Korean people against the illegal separate election, a national assembly was framed up on May 31, 1948, and the government of the "ROK" (Republic of Korea) was established on Aug. 15, that year with Syngman Rhee as its president.

In this way, the Washington authorities' aggressive policy towards Korea entered its new stage.

Preparations for Korean War

The U.S. authorities sped up its full-scale preparation for an aggressive war on the northern half of Korea with the formation of the puppet regime in south Korea.

This was closely connected with the serious economic crisis in the United States.

At the end of 1948, Washington's economic situation was plunged into an overproduction crisis though its economy had at one time recovered from the recession of 1947-1948 by getting excessive profits in World War II.

Its crisis attacked light industry first and then various branches of heavy industry. Its wave reached steel industry in March 1949.

CHART I shows the fluctuations of production in key branches of the U.S. economy.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In an attempt to find a way out of this crisis of the capitalist system, the U.S. imperialists entered on the road of preparing for a new world war. To that end, they are carrying on a hysterical armament race and are militarizing the economies of their dependent countries, inciting war psychosis, stepping up propaganda against the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other People's Democracies, and are rampant to ignite war wherever possible." Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 373)

I.F. Stone, in his "The Hidden History of the Korean War", said: "Truman's foreign policy was primarily intended at creating a war boom and keying up tension and Washington regarded peace as a sort of noose." (Japanese ed. Vol. II. pp. 142-43)

The American rulers stepped up the arms expansion from 1948 on such a large scale as unprecedented in American history.

CHART II shows military expenditures lavished by the U.S. government in those days.

As is clear from the list, the United States earmarked $11,699 million as military expenses for the fiscal year 1947-1948. Washington's budgetary military expenditures for the fiscal years 1948-1949 and 1949-1950 totaled $15,678 million and $17,063 million respectively, up more than 33 percent and 45 percent over the fiscal year 1947-1948.

According to data from the "New York Journal and American" dated Jan. 9, 1952, "The U.S. military expenditure swelled by 15,500 million on the day of the outbreak of the Korean War, by $10,500 million in July and $16,800 million in December.

"The orders placed by the U.S. government for war supplies amounted to the colossal sum of $5,000 million on a monthly average. The whole sum of these dollars went into the pockets of a few big businessmen."

In just two years, 1950 to 1952, annual U.S. military expenditures increased four-fold from $13 billion to $50 billion. Simultaneously, personnel in the armed forces doubled to almost three million, naval ships increased from 671 to over 1,100, and Air Force wings rose from 48 to 108. (J. Schlight, "The Impact of the Orient on Airpower", in U.S. Air Force Academy, note 14, p. 167)

(To be continued)

CHART I

TABLE OF PRODUCTION INDICES DURING 1948-1949 CRISIS

CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	1948	1949	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (–) (%)
1. Production and transport				
General index		192	175	–8.9
Iron manufacture		208	169	–19
Machine		276	233	–16
Textile		170	141	–17
Freight car	1 million	42.7	35.9	–16
2. Agriculture				
Income of tillers	1,000 million dollars	16.7	13.8	–17
3. Exports				
Total exports	1,000 million dollars	12.6	12	–3
Farm produce	1 million tons	2.8 (*The latter half)	2.5 (*The latter half)	–12
Automobile	1,000	440	230 (*1950)	–35
4. Unemployed	1 million	2.66 (*Feb. 1949)	4.48	+69

Truman's Message dated Jan. 10, 1949 ("Historical Analysis of U.S. Imperialism," by Henri Claude, p. 294-97)

CHART II

BUDGET FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURE (Unit: $1 million)

BUDGETARY ITEMS	FISCAL YEAR MILITARY BUDGET		1949-1950 (BUDGET)
	1947-1948 (SETTLEMENT)	1948-1949 (BUDGET)	
National defence	10,914	14,700	15,900
Atomic energy	466	632	725
Aviation	136	194	256
Marine transport	183	152	182
Total	11,699	15,678	17,063

Truman's Message dated Jan. 10, 1949 ("Historical Analysis of U.S. Imperialism," by Henri Claude p. 278)

Koreans Here Win Final Victory in "Samjiyon" Affair

The controversial DPRK passenger liner "Samjiyon" entered to Tachinoura Port, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture, on July 3 as a large number of Koreans and Japanese people welcomed the ship.

It was the result of the sustained efforts of Korean residents and Japanese citizens, who demanded a trouble-free entry of the DPRK ship after the Shimonoseki City and Kitakyushu City authorities made clear their attitude to refuse the ship's entry to Shimonoseki Port and Kokura Port.

Korean residents and Japanese citizens in the prefectures have won final victory against the hostile policy towards the DPRK of the Japanese government and the city authorities.

The DPRK ship "Samjiyon" was due to enter Shimonoseki and Kokura ports in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures, respectively, from July 1 to discharge its passengers and take Korean residents on board.

However, the Shimonoseki Municipal Assembly adopted a written statement which refused to permit the DPRK ship to enter Shimonoseki Port on the pretext of "possible disorder" which they said might be caused by the ship's entry. They confirmed their decision on June 27 despite growing criticisms against their decision.

The Kitakyushu City authorities have also refused entry of the DPRK ship which was scheduled to enter Kokura Port to take resident Koreans from the area on board after leaving Shimonoseki Port.

Korean residents in the prefectures began to protest against the city authorities' unjust measure and many Japanese citizens joined them in their movement.

As the city authorities continued to assume their inflexible attitude towards the DPRK ship, their movement to demand its trouble-free entry got momentum, and they finally got victory by persuading the Mayor of Kitakyushu City to permit the ship to enter Tachinoura Port.

However, the Shimonoseki City authorities did not change its attitude and refused the DPRK ship's entry to Shimonoseki Port. It was completely contrary to the principles of humanitarianism and international law as well as the Harbor Law of Japan. The city authorities' inflexible attitude is drawing public censure from increasing numbers of Japanese citizens as well as from Korean residents in Japan.

The city authorities should withdraw their unjust decision immediately and welcome any DPRK ships which will enter to the ports in future.

Roh Regime's Plot

Meanwhile, on June 30, when a clerk of a Japanese shipping agency was about to file an application with the Harbor Department of Kitakyushu City, an unidentified man suddenly appeared and tore the application to pieces and ran away from the spot.

The man, who is still on the run, got on a car suspected of being driven by an official of a pro-Seoul group of Koreans in Japan.

The pro-south Korean government group has been obstructing Chongryun's patriotic work such as arranging short-term fatherland (the DPRK) visiting tours in conspiracy with right-wing Japanese groups working at beck and call of the south Korean government.

Korean residents rejoicing at the news that the DPRK ship will enter Tachinoura Port, Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture on July 3.

Chongryun Issues Statement

Earlier, on June 28, in protest against Shimonoseki City's outrageous decision to refuse the DPRK ship "Samjiyon" entry to Shimonoseki Port, Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) issued a statement at a press conference, hitting out at the unreasonable action taken by the city authorities by saying "It is against humanitarian principles, international conventions and the Harbor Law of Japan."

Follow excerpts from the statement:

The action taken by the Shimonoseki city authorities is against humanitarian principles, international conventions and the Harbor Law of Japan. It is part of the Japanese government's broad hostile policy against the DPRK.

The refusal of the DPRK ship's entry by the Shimonoseki City authorities in conjunction with Japanese government policy will cause a great deal of trouble and infringe on the human rights of the 350 passengers who wish to re-enter Japan.

In addition, the national and human rights of some 390 Korean compatriots from Yamaguchi and Fukuoka prefectures who wish to use the ship to visit the DPRK are about to be victimized.

The Shimonoseki City authorities are complaining that there might be disorder when the ship enters the port, but this is no more than an excuse.

It runs counter to common sense that the Japanese government and the Shimonoseki City authorities can refuse entry of a DPRK passenger liner carrying legitimate Korean residents without regard to social order and the Harbor Law of Japan.

We demand that the Shimonoseki City authorities withdraw their unreasonable decision and allow the DPRK passenger liner "Samjiyon" to enter Shimonoseki Port.

We also strongly urge the Japanese government to take sincere steps to ensure the trouble-free entry of the ship.

Mass Protests Staged by Koreans, Japanese

June 21

* The All-Japan Dock Workers Union issued a statement which accused the Shimonoseki and Kitakyushu city authorities of unjustly refusing the DPRK ship's entry to Shimonoseki and Kokura ports.

June 23

* Vice Chairman Choe Yu Bok of the Chongryun Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters and representatives of Korean residents in the prefecture called at the municipal headquarters and handed over a petition which demanded that the city authorities permit the ship to enter the port.
* Some Japanese lawyers who are active in protesting about the human rights of Korean residents in Japan including Mr. Tokoi Shigeru visited the Harbor Department of Shimonoseki City and handed over a petition urging the immediate withdrawal of the anti-entry statement adopted at the city assembly.

June 27

* Some 1,300 resident Koreans in Yamaguchi Prefecture held a meeting and criticized the city authorities. The attendants staged a demonstration march after the meeting.
* Thirteen Japanese social groups in Hyogo Prefecture in league with each other sent a petition to the Mayor of Kitakyushu City in which they demanded that the city authorities make every effort to realize the smooth entry of the DPRK vessel.

June 28

* The Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Dock Workers Union ordered the chairmen of the executive committees of the Kyushu area and Kanmon Branch to go on strike from July 1 to 2 in protest against the city authorities' refusal of the DPRK ship's entry. The chairmen informed the Shimonoseki City authorities and city assembly of the strike.

June 29

* Some 500 Korean residents in Shimonoseki City gathered in front of the municipal headquarters in heavy rain and demanded the city authorities withdraw the unreasonable measure immediately.

Chongryun's Hiroshima Hq. Accuses Police of Unwarranted Act

On June 15, representatives of Chongryun's Hiroshima Headquarters visited the Hiro Police Station in Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture, to lodge a protest against the unwarranted investigation of a 17-year-old Korean girl in the city.

This Korean girl was checked by a traffic policeman when she was riding a motorcycle with her friend on June 14.

At the time she didn't have her alien registration card with herself. Therefore she was told to come to the Hiro Police Station. She was investigated on charges of violating the Alien Registration Law.

Her 10 fingers were printed; Her palm prints were taken; She had her face photographed, and her height and the size of her shoes measured.

When one is fingerprinted in an investigation, police must get his or her consent to that. Nevertheless, Hiro Police investigated this girl and took her fingerprint without her consent.

Since she was a minor, police were required to inform her guardian.

On that day the representatives of the Chongryun Hiroshima Headquarters filed a stiff protest and condemned their act of taking her fingerprint forcibly without informing her parents as a violation of her human rights. They demanded that all the document concerning the investigation and documentary evidence such as her fingerprint and her photo be destroyed.

Hiro Police insisted that they had got her consent and said that they intended to send the papers on the case to the prosecutor's office on charges of violating the Road Traffic Act and the Alien Registration Law. They said that they had no intention to destroy the document concerning her case.

The Chongryun's Hiroshima Headquarters and the Kure chapter will continue their campaigns to protest against the unjust acts of Hiro Police.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and For. Countries (Apr. 13 – June 15)

Apr. 13

* A protocol on mutual delivery commodities and payments for 1988 between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed.

Apr. 19

* A protocol of the First Session of the Inter-governmental Joint Committee of the DPRK and the Federal Republic of Nigeria was signed.

May 7

* A protocol on the circulation of commodities for 1988 between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was signed.

May 12

* An agreement on cooperation in information between the Information Committee of the DPRK and the Ministry of Information and Culture of Burkina Faso was signed.

May 25

* A 1988-89 plan of cooperation between the Korea-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association was signed.

May 27

* A 1988 protocol on cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on one hand and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society on the other was signed.
* A protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting for 1988-90 between the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee and the Hungarian Radio was signed.

June 5

* A protocol on barter trade for 1988-89 between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Uganda was signed.

June 7

* An agreement on cooperation between the Korea-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association and the Czechoslovakia-Korea Friendship Committee and the 1988-89 plan of cooperation between the two organizations were signed.

June 15

* An agreement on mutual travel of citizens between the governments of the DPRK and Bulgaria was signed.

(KCNA)

A young family on its way to Mt. Taesong

A young lady serves refreshments at Mt. Taesong

People in Pyongyang

The following are the photos taken by Mr. Kim Sam Yong, a photographer of The People's Korea, at Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang on May Day, an international holiday of workers.

May Day has been celebrated every year by the people of the DPRK. On the day at Mt. Taesong various kinds of games were organized and art performances were held by art troupes.

Mt. Taesong is one of the best scenic spots and has been a favorite recreation spot of Pyongyangites. Nowadays, the mountain also attracts a lot of foreign tourists.

The fun fair covering an area of 80,000 square meters is provided with various modern recreation facilities – a jet coaster that runs on the overhead spiral track over 1,500 meters long, the monorail car shuttling over a 1,000 meter distance, etc.

In spring the mountain is carpeted with a variety of spring flowers.

May is the most beautiful month in Pyongyang. Flowers are blooming – azaleas, weeping golden bells, etc. Temperature is mild at about 17-18°C.

People are strolling in parks, riverside and downtown Pyongyang, with their upper garments under their arms. They look light of steps. They enjoy mild sunlight.

Kim focused on families and children as their smiles charmed him. He visited the DPRK from early April to late May.

This is the first installment of his photos. .....Ed.

A mother and her children in downtown Pyongyang

Workers from the same office enjoy games.

A father is busy taking pictures of his boys.

A family posing for a picture.

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